



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the *Independent*, one of the directors of the New York City Peace Society, has given his illustrated lecture on "The Federation of the World" during the past two months as follows: College of the City of New York, December 10; Mount Holyoke College, December 11; New York City Public School 157, January 3; New York City Public School 32, January 10; Society of Ethical Culture, Philadelphia, January 12; Edge Hill Chapel, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., January 12; Friday Night Club, Morristown, N. J., January 17. These lectures were given under the auspices of the New York City Peace Society, as were also three addresses by Rev. Frederick Lynch, namely: at Union Settlement, New York, December 5; Women's Professional League, New York, January 6; and Mount Vernon Men's League, Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 12. At this last meeting Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was also one of the speakers.

Under the auspices of the Peace Society of the City of New York, Mrs. Mead has given addresses during January as follows: Parlor meeting with Mrs. George Place, January 23; with Mrs. William H. Higgins, January 28; St. Ursula Club, January 21; Women's Ethical Culture Conference, January 22; St. Agatha School, January 24; Young Women's Club, Broadway Tabernacle January 27; Pilgrim Church Women's Association, January 28. Miss C. R. Lowell and Mrs. John T. W. Nichols have also opened their parlors to the women members of the New York City Peace Society to hear Mrs. Mead. Mrs. Mead will continue her series of New York addresses into February, as follows: Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, February 1; The Barnard College Union, February 5; Phillips Brooks Guild, Teachers' College, February 5; and at parlor meetings, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, February 6, and Mrs. John E. Millholland, February 6.

The Committee of the Directors of the American Peace Society to promote work among the churches (Rev. James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary, chairman) has during the past month been in communication with members of the society and others in different parts of the country with regard to the holding of meetings in the interests of the peace movement. The result already is the arrangement for the holding of many meetings either union or of separate churches in many places. During the month of January Mr. Tryon himself has spoken before the Woman's Guild, All Saints' Church, Brookline, Mass.; at the State Street Congregational Church, Portland, Me.; the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I.; Baptist Men's League, Needham, Mass.; Church of the Advent, Boston. Mr. Tryon has already five appointments for February. Secretary Trueblood has also spoken at various places during January and has a number of appointments for February, arranged by the above-mentioned committee.

On January 23 a conference of peace workers, more than thirty in number, was held at the City Club, Philadelphia, to discuss the question of holding a Pennsylvania State Peace Congress in April or May. Bishop Mackay Smith presided. Edwin D. Mead was present at the meeting, and was invited to speak. A committee of

three, consisting of George Burnham, Jr., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Stanley R. Yarnall of the Germantown Friends School, and Dr. W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, was appointed to arrange for another meeting. Those present voted unanimously to support the movement for a State Congress, both financially and otherwise. The great State of William Penn ought certainly to be able to organize a peace congress that will stir the whole nation, and make similar congresses possible in many other States.

An energetic letter of condemnation of the increase of the navy and of President Pritchett's views thereon has been sent to the *Outlook* from Hartford signed by Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society, and by Drs. Adams and Sunderland, pastors of two Hartford churches. The letter was in the *Outlook* for February 1.

The Executive Committee of the Lombard Peace Union, Milan, in order to keep in remembrance hereafter the great work which its president, Mr. Moneta, has done for the cause of peace, and the honor which has come to him in the receipt of the Nobel Prize, has decided to establish a *Moneta Prize*, which shall consist of a gold medal to be awarded each year to the person in Italy who shall have done the most for the cause of peace. On the receipt of the Nobel Prize Mr. Moneta received, among a large number of letters of congratulation, one from the King of Italy, in which he said: "I cordially rejoice with you over the high honor which has been conferred upon you, and I renew to you, on the occasion of this happy event, my warm wishes for the triumph of the noble cause of peace to which you have consecrated and still are consecrating such splendid and efficacious service."

At the thirty-first annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, held in New York on January 24, with over a hundred delegates present from different sections of the State, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the president of the Association, detailed for the first time since his return home the work of the Hague Conference. He defended the Conference against the belittlement of it which has been indulged in by the press, especially against the abusiveness of the London *Times*, which had characterized the delegates "as a lot of second-class politicians who had spent most of their time in trying to cheat one another." Mr. Choate's interpretation confirmed the views which had been expressed in our columns.

Brevities.

... The Burritt Memorial Committee of New Britain, Conn., is making fair progress in the work of securing funds for the erection of a suitable memorial to Elihu Burritt. The Festival of the Nations recently held in connection with the enterprise has netted the Committee \$7,378.32. The treasurer has in his possession, in addition to this, about \$4,000, so that the whole sum in hand is approximately \$12,000. The work of increasing the fund will be pushed steadily forward, and in the meantime careful consideration will be given to the form which the memorial shall take.

. . . Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, in a speech in the French Senate on December 27 on the navy budget, made another important contribution to the discussion of the question of limitation of armaments as it remains since the close of the second Hague Conference. This is the third speech of Mr. d'Estournelles on this grave problem within the last three years. We have just received the French text of the speech and hope to give it to our readers in English in our next issue.

. . . Dr. Francis H. Rowley, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Boston, in a noteworthy sermon preached Sunday morning, January 26, declared that, as in the case of an individual, "if a nation has any religion it will show it, particularly in its attitude toward and its treatment of other nations." In the Gospel of Christ "nothing is more fundamental, of its very essence, than the principles of justice and love." The Church, with which "war has nothing in common," ought to "lift up its voice in one mighty protest against the ancient and barbarous resort to force as a means by which Christian nations would settle their difficulties." "The spirit of militarism," of which there is an extraordinary recrudescence at the present time, "is the very antithesis of the spirit of Christ. He who appeals to Christ to justify so gigantic and dehumanizing an evil as war, simply does not know the mind of Christ." Let every minister in the land raise his voice in this clear way, and send his protest to Congress forthwith, and the curious naval craze will cease.

. . . President Roosevelt announced on January 14 that we shall on or before February 1, 1909, evacuate Cuba and "Turn over the island to the President and Congress to be elected next December by the people of Cuba." The announcement was received in Havana "everywhere with expressions of the keenest satisfaction, and confidence in the determination of President Roosevelt to carry out his pledge." A similar announcement with regard to the Philippines before the President's term of office expires would, without doubt, be received *everywhere* with the keenest satisfaction throughout the islands, and with equally keen satisfaction by a large majority of our own people.

. . . Secretary Taft, in an address before the Ohio Society at Philadelphia, on January 14, said: "The idea that we are going to war with Japan is absurd. There is no reason for us to go to war with Japan and there is no reason why she should go to war with us. Japan does not want to go to war with us, and we do not want to go to war with Japan." That is certainly the common sense of the situation. But why should Mr. Taft, in the same speech, declare that the sailing of the big fleet to the Pacific "has already fulfilled its mission in convincing the Orient that this country is ever ready for emergencies"? But why have gone to the trouble and great expense of convincing the Orient of this, if the Orient does not want to go to war with us?

. . . The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article on Foreign Navies by "A Naval Expert," declares that Admiral Evans could "by no manner of means" have moved the big fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific without the assistance of a foreign power—England. English colliers were necessary to supply "this modern Armada

with coal." This means of supply would be cut off in case of war. How our big navy "patriots" will chafe under the suggestion that we cannot even supply the motive power for a cruise of our big fighting ships without the aid of foreigners! Their remedy will of course be "more big ships!"

. . . We mentioned in a previous issue the praiseworthy purpose of our government to remit to China such part of the damages assessed at the time of the Boxer troubles as was in excess of the amount necessary to cover the injury done to our government and citizens. Secretary Hay at the time explained to the Chinese government that only such part of the American portion of the indemnity as was needed to pay all just claims would be retained. In accordance with the President's recommendation, the Senate has unanimously adopted a joint resolution for the remission to China of half the amount of indemnity assessed at the time. The House will certainly approve and twelve millions of the indemnity will not be collected. This act of simple justice would hardly be worthy of emphasis were such a deed not so rare between nations.

. . . It is reported that Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, will shortly visit Ottawa, Canada, to discuss with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other officials the arrangement for the participation of Newfoundland with Canada in the reference to the Hague Court of the fisheries controversy with the United States. It is rumored that the question of the federation of Newfoundland with the Canadian Provinces will also be considered at the same time.

. . . Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, Representative in Congress from the Ninth Ohio District, has introduced a bill to reduce the regular army to thirty-five thousand men. Mr. Sherwood, who "has seen enough of war to make him an advocate of peace," proposes to speak on the subject while the Army Bill is under consideration in the House. He hopes, with the support he may get from the country, to be able "to convince the war-mad masses that Christian civilization stands for peace."

The Successes and Failures of the Second Hague Conference.

BY BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, LL.D.

The second Hague Conference, called originally by President Roosevelt, but actually assembled by the Czar of Russia, met on the 15th of June, 1907, and continued in session till the 18th of October. All of the independent nations of the world except Costa Rica, Honduras, Abyssinia and Liberia were represented in it, the former two of these having been invited to send delegates. There were, including attachés and secretaries, two hundred and forty-four members of the Conference. Of these, twelve were ambassadors, thirty ministers plenipotentiary, fifteen members of the present Hague Court and about a dozen had been members of the first Hague Conference. The Conference will always be notable as the first general representative assembly of the world.

Both during the latter part of the Conference and since its close there has been much unfavorable criticism